

A NEW TRIBE AND GENUS OF NEMATINE SAWFLY
(Hymenoptera, Tenthredinidae)

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The following new genus, *Pristola*, combines many characteristics which are unlike any known genera of Nematinae. The venation of both wings is characterized by the atrophy of vein 2A & 3A, which would place the genus in the tribe Pseudodineurini. From this tribe the genus *Pristola* differs in the striking characters of the mesonotum, fig. 3. Most conspicuous of these are the semi-obliterated praescutal structures and the long, exposed postnotum of the mesothorax; the male and female genitalia are also of very unusual shape. In the Pseudodineurini the praescutum is well defined, and the exposed portion of the postnotum is short and almost hidden under the large and projecting post-tergite. On the basis of these and other differences a new tribe is proposed for the reception of *Pristola*.

Pristolini new tribe

Characteristics. Venation typical of the specialized Nematinae, the front wings with both 2r and the basal lobe of 2A & 3A absent; general proportion of wings resembling in other respects those of *Nematus*. Mesopleurae with a well-defined, linear prepectal suture. Mesonotum, fig. 3, with praescutal sutures only faintly indicated, becoming obsolete some distance from meson; mesoscutellum with only a narrow post-tergite which is on a level with the postnotum. Visible portion of postnotum long and flat, so that the post-tergite and metascutellum are far apart; metascutellum arcuate. First abdominal tergite with its acrotergite also flat and long.

Erected for the single genus *Pristola*.

Pristola new genus

Characteristics. Body elongate and slender. Head wide, fig. 2, somewhat short and stocky from lateral view; clypeus very shallow and extending scarcely beyond the base of the mandibles. Labrum semi-circular and of only moderate size. Antennae 9-segmented, long and filiform, the last four segments gradually diminishing in length, the apical segment four times as long as wide and pointed at tip. Mandibles with lateral aspect narrow and blade-like; with anterior aspect as in fig. 2, each mandible possessing a long curved apical tooth and a small sharp subapical tooth. Legs slender,

tarsal claw also slender and long, without any trace of a subapical tooth.

Genotype. *Pristola macnabi* new species.

In the key to the genera of the Nematinae (Ross 1937: p. 75), *Pristola* will run to couplet 9 on the basis of the atrophy of 2A & 3A in both front and hind wings. Couplet 9 can be emended as follows to accommodate *Pristola*:

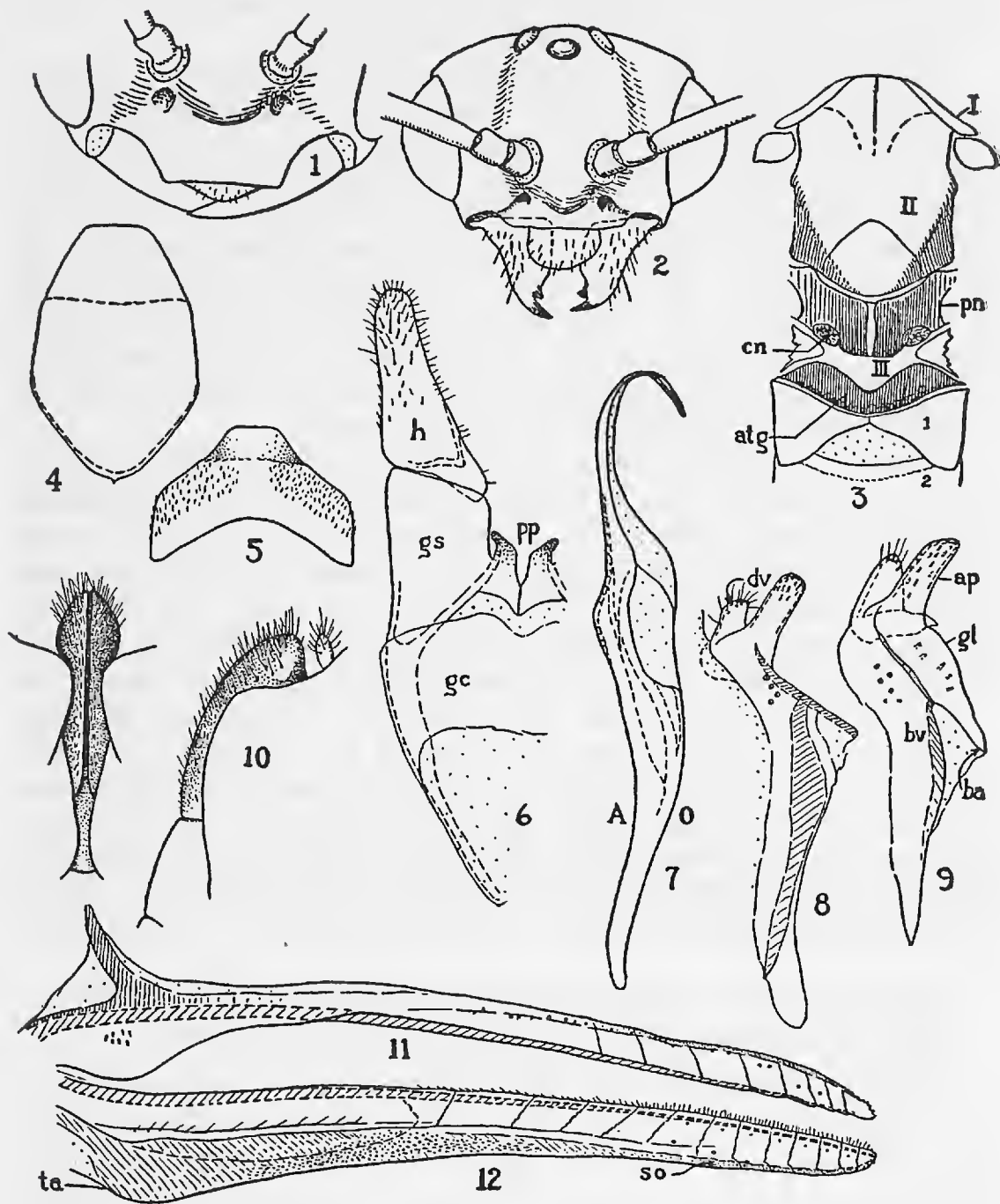
9. Clypeus shallow, not extending over base of mandibles, fig. 2; post-tergite very narrow, postnotum flat and exposed, fig. 3; mandibles with only a minute inner tooth.....
*Pristola* Ross
- . Clypeus extending as a broad shelf over the basal half of the mandibles, fig. 1; post-tergite large and triangular, with exposed part of the postnotum short and declivous (similar to Ross 1937, fig. 124); mandibles tridentate (Ross 1937, fig. 318), the subapical teeth large and prominent.....9a
- 9a. Ocelli forming a wide triangle (Ross 1937, fig. 294).....
*Pseudodineura* Konow
- . Ocelli forming a flatter triangle (Ross 1937, fig. 295).....
*Kerita* Ross

Pristola macnabi new species

Male. Length 6 mm. Body straw color, with the antennae, ocellar region, middle portion of the mesonotum, most of the abdominal dorsum, sutures of mesopleurae and varying lines on dorsal border of legs, dark brown to black. Wings hyaline, venation dark brown. Body and appendages moderately hairy. Head shining, ocellar area prominently raised, with rounded margins; antennae very long and filiform; mesonotum and mesopleurae highly polished with only extremely fine punctation. Wings very

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS FOR FIGURES

ap—apiceps	gl—gonolacinia
atg—acrotergite	gs—gonostipes
ba—basiura	h—harpes
bv—basivolsella	pn—postnotum
cn—cenchri	pp—praeputium
dv—distivolsella	so—sclerora
gc—gonocardo	ta—tangium



EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

Fig. 1. *Kerita fidala* Ross: Clypeal region of head. Figs. 2-12. *Pristola macnabi* Ross: fig. 2, front of head; fig. 3, dorsum of thorax; fig. 4, apical sternite; fig. 5, eighth sternite; fig. 6, male genitalia, abossicular aspect; fig. 7, penis valve; fig. 8, volsella, dorsal aspect; fig. 9, volsella, meso-dorsal aspect; fig. 10, sheath, ventral and lateral aspect; fig. 11, lance; fig. 12, lancet.

long. Apical eighth tergite produced into a slightly convex, truncate process, fig. 5. Apical sternite elongate, tapering at apex, the tip fairly narrow and truncate, fig. 4.

Male genitalia, fig. 6, with large, submembranous gonocardo, moderately wide gonostipes and long harpes. Parapenes declivous, moderately long, and angled laterad near apex. Volsella, fig. 8, with distivolsella short and ovate; gonolacinia with body plate-like and held at right angles to basivolsella, fig. 9, so that from the dorsal aspect, fig. 8, it appears as a thickening along the top of the volsellae. Apiceps thin and platelike, but fairly long, moderately wide, and round at apex, at its base partially fused with the distivolsella. Penis valves elongate, with a sclerotized band along the abossicular side of the valviceps, whose tip is attenuated into a long, slender, whiplike process.

Female. Length 7 mm. Color almost entirely reddish brown with dark areas similar to those of male but much less extensive. General structure similar to male. Sheath, fig. 10, with lateral aspect blunt and rounded at apex, dorsal aspect gradually narrowing to a semipointed apex; cerci short. Saw extremely long and slender. Lance, fig. 11, with a long, slender radix twice as long as lamnium; lamnium divided into about eight segments, the apical one minutely serrate on its dorsal margin. Lancet, fig. 12, with ventral margin neither lobed nor toothed, but forming a sclerora which occupies half the width of the radix and gradually tapers to a narrow marginal ribbon toward the apex of the lamnium; lamnium divided into twelve irregular segments; the first six sutures do not reach the ventral margin but the apical six reach the margin and have a very small spiculella near the sclerora.

Holotype, male. BOYER, OREGON, April 25, 1936 (INHS).

Allotype, female. Same data but April 11. (INHS).

Paratype. OREGON: Same data, April 11, 4♂, 2♀; April 18, 1♀; April 25, 1♂; May 2, 1937, 1♂; May 5, 1935, 2♂, 1♀; May 15, 1937, 1♂; May 22, 1937, 1♂. NEW HAMPSHIRE: Mt. Washington, 6000 ft., August 6, 1939, B. Arenburg, 1♂. (Mass. Agr. Coll.).

It is unusual that this species should be found in two places so far apart. This situation is reminiscent of certain species of *Pristiphora*, many of which have few known records but these are scattered from coast to coast.